3. *Mya rotundata* (?).
4. *Stromatopora concentrica.*
5. *Cyathophyllum helianthoides* (Goldfuss).
6. *Petraia bina.*
7. *Calamopora Gothlandica* (Goldfuss).
8. *Favosites megastoma* (?)
9. *Cyathophyllum cæspitosum.*
10. *Favistella Franklini* (Salter). Sutherland; Pl. VI. Fig. 3.
11. *Strephodes Austini* (Salter). Sutherland; Pl. VI. Fig. 6.
12. *Atrypa phoca* (Salter).

The limestone here is of the same grey earthy aspect as at Beechey Island and Port Leopold.

* No. XII. PRINCE OF WALES' LAND (Lat. 72° 88′ N.; Long. 97° 15′ W.)

1. *Cyathophyllum* sp.
2. *Calamopora Gothlandica* (Goldfuss).
3. *Stromatopora concentrica.*

These fossils occur in grey earthy limestone, near its junction with the red arenaceous limestone already described.

No. XIII. WEST COAST OF KING WILLIAM'S ISLAND.

1. *Loxonema Rossi.* Journ. R. D. S., Vol. I. Pl. V.
2. *Catenipora escharoides.*
3. *Orthoceras* sp.
4. *Maclurea* sp.
5. *Atrypa* sp.
6. *Syringopora geniculata.*
7. *Clisiophyllum* sp.
8. *Orthis elegantula.*

III.—*The Carboniferous Rocks.*

The Upper Silurian limestones already described are succeeded by a most remarkable series of close-grained white sandstones, containing numerous beds of highly bituminous coal, and but few marine fossils. In fact, the only fossil shell found in these beds, so far as I know, in any part of the Arctic Archipelago, is a species of ribbed *Atrypa*, which I believe to be identical with the *Atrypa fallax* of the carboniferous slate of Ireland. These sandstone beds are suc-

* Collected by Captain Allen Young.